JAMES W. GERARD.

A Living Representative of the New York Bar-The Forum Debating Club at the Old City Hotel-Curious First Cases and Their Results-Brilliant Career as a Lawyer-Political and Personal Life.

The complimentary banquet given last January at Delmonico's by the members of the bar of this city to Mr. Gerard, on his retirement from practice, attests the high estimation in which he is held by the profession. It was a tribute unprecedented in its character—a tribute to his emment abilities as a lawyer, to his zeal and unbending integrity in his profession, and to the general kindliness of distion he has shown at all times during his long and honorable service at the bar-a tribute beyond the mere compliment of a dinner and the words of encomium forming the burden of the postprandial speeches-a tribute of hearty depth of feeling and earnest regard—a tribute of rare spontaneity and gracious dignity—a tribute of which any man may justly be proud. This tribute, magnt as it was, and while all the great legal aminaries of our city and the leading notabilities of other professions graced the banquet with their presence; and while learning, taste, wit, imagination and eloquence gave force and brilliancy to the speeches, is only feebly expressive of the more extended and broader universality of regard entertained for Mr. Gerard as a citizen. His same has gone beyond the boundaries of court rooms, preparing briefs and opening cases, examining witnesses and summing up, that climax of legal effort in which the lawyer summons up all the tact and brilliancy and eloquence and power there is in him to accomplish a verdict for his client. His name has long been a household word. His No one need to be told that to him we owe the estab his efforts our police were uniformed, and that to his devotion to our educational interests we are mainly indebted for the present perfected system of our public schools. He has not stopped here. In all matters of public interest his voice and influence have been heard and felt. Eunobling charities, reforms in government and politics, literature, science and art, each have always had in him a strong and faithful ally. A pure and broad philanthropy welling up from a nature warm and generous and bubbling over with kindly sympathies, and a humor, giving perpetually pleasing beauty and brightness to his life, pervades his whole soul and being. His life has been an active one in his profession and out of it. To him labor est voluptas. He cannot live without labor. His labors in his profession were always on the side of justice and right. His labors out of the profession have been unceasing labors of love for all that elevates manhood and makes life and goodness and joy synonyms of each other and sweetly kin to all that is pure and true and beautiful. A life made up of his varied professional experiences and electric with the vitalizing influences of his genial tempera-ment, sprightly humor and expansive benevolence, is replete with incidents giving to narrative a liviler ow than the most vivacious records of fiction. previous sketches of the representative men of New York, the necessity of reducing to the brevity of a newspaper sketch the abundant material at our

Mr. Gerard is a native of this city, His blood is combination of French and Scotch, both his father and mother being born in Scotland, but descendants on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. His grand-Revolution, and not giving in their adhesion to the cause of the colonies became refugees to Nova Scotia, but returned after the close of the war. The tinge of toryism revealing itself in Mr. Gerard's political sentiments it will thus be seen is hereditary and was come by honestly. Careful attention was paid to his early education. After a preliminary course of study in the best private schools he entered Columbia College, then—though since having lost its prestige—one of the most eminent institutions of learning in this country. Going through the curricuwas an easy task. He graduated with honor, being the third in his class. Severe application to study was not to him a necessity in the attainment of high scholarship. Though a finished classical scholar and a fine mathematician, his natural tasces and glowing ambition took a higher rapge than the duil and dry formutias of the text books. The indispensable valge of these studies to thorough mental discipline he early felt and appreciated; but in philosophical studies, in bettes lettres and in the broader and pleasanter fields of general literature, he found the most hallowed delight. His versatile nature found in these more varied pursuits more genial food. Studying the old masters of oratory, those mighty intellectual sovereigns of the Old World who, by the magic power was an easy task. He graduated with honor, being ereigns of the Old World who, by the magic of their eloquence,

Shook the arsenal and fulmined over Greece To Macedon and Ariaxerxes' throne,

became early a passion with him; but beyond this he cared very little for the things of the dead past. His sympatines were with the hving present. He studied men and things as they were from the book of actual lite. His hopes and all ambition linked themselves with the great unbosomed atture, with whose revolving cycles and evolutions of the unknown were interwoven his duties, his desting, his fature being, his coming lite battles and their victories and defeats. Having taken his degree of bachelor of arts—and the records of the college show that he took in order also the degree of master of arts, and a few years since, as will be remembered, the college conferred on him the degree of dector of laws, a title, however, which he never assumed—he sale of decord of the bar, and then in the zenith of his ham. He read law with avoidity, and soon had at his fingers' ends, so to speak, the contents of the legal texts books. He technical principles, its subtle distinctions and its nice logic speculty occame familiar to him. Few law studies and extended his research, in fact, into covery department of equity and jurispordence. But all hims and not satisfy him. An essential part of prelimmary legal training he early saw was to be able to a quire the act of speaking with facility and perspicuity. Accordingly ne and a few of the associates of his early legal days, Hiram Ketchum, Thomas Fessenden, Ogden hoffmah and other young lawyers, formed a debating society called the Erram. Their place of meeting was in one of the largest and oest rooms of the old City Hotel on Broadway, rear Cedar street. At a rist six comes was charged for admission, but the growing popularity of the young and orlinant debaters filled the larger room, and, as the receipts were given away in charry, the price of admission was raised to twenty-five cents. Many wno afterwards became destinguished at the bar. Large numbers still hiving well remember the efforts of Mr. Gerard, Mr. Hoffmah, Hungh Maxweil Hiram Ketchum and others at these weeky discussions.

Gerard's first case hardly presented the opportunity for a like oratorical display, but it did give the opportunity for a display of that quiet ease and perfect self-possession, that all-pervading and all-powerful subtlety of humor, those mingled graces of manner and diction, and pathos and impassioned power of magnitying into importance to the minds of a jury trifles light as air, which through all his professional life, have been had distinguishing characteristics as a lawyer and advocate. The history of this case—the one for which he so long and patiently waited—and which he brought to such a triumphant termination, is worth giving. One day, while thus patiently waiting there was a leavy tread at his office door. The sound of a fooistep was welcome music to his ear. It might be the footstep of a client. It was so now, or the next thing to it. Mr. Harmon Westervelt, the notary, advanced into the office.

"I have come," said Mr. Westervelt, "to give you an opportunity at last of making a speech before a jury."

an opportunity at last of making a special center a jury,"

"I hank you, thank you," said Mr. Gerard; "I owe you a thousand thanks. I hope it is a good case, and will involve some great principle, or at all events a large amount of money."

"I do not think there is much money in it," answered Mr. Westervelt, "but the principle involved may be important."

"Please state the case," said Mr. Gerard.
"It is a case of Ireland against Germany."
"State the particulars."

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"It is a case of Ireland against Germany."

"State the particulara."

"An Irish weman. a baker, in Greenwich street, has a German neighbor, who is also a baker," explained Mr. Westervelt. "This German kicked a barrel of her bread over into the mud. All the Irish in Greenwich street are in arms about it, and the German population are equally irate, siding as they do with their countyman."

"Which side wishes to employ me as counsel?" interrupted Mr. Gerard.

"The Irish weman, who brings the suit. I am commissioned by her to ask you to appear for her."

"All right. If the case don't involve any great principle or money, there promises, at least, to be some fun and exditement in it."

"You will have a very large andience of Irish and German people, for the excitement is great."

The case was brought before Justice Constantine. On the appointed day of trial Mr. Gerard was promptly on hand, and so were his citent and her witnesses; and so, to, were her German adversary and his counsel and witnesses. Mr. Gerard wos the case. The lury gave his client a verdict of twelve shillings damages. As he says in his banquet speech, "the impetnous Irish were full of grantind; they voiferously gave three cheers for Ireland and three groans for Germany. The men took me by force over to the nearest corner grocery and insisted upon my taking a dose of the decoction of fusil. A deputation of females came over to invite me to take tea at the plaintin's house. I went there, where I found them dancing their national lig, and I had quite a froile with the Irish girls. If I was not Gerard, the lion killer, that evening, I was at least the lion of the party, the pet of the petticoats. That was what I call the first pair important coming events in his career. On that jury was a gentleman who eyed Mr. Gerard serve important coming events in his career. On that jury was a gentleman who eyed Mr. Gerard serve important coming events in his career. On that jury was a gentleman who ey

Moses Taylor, now one of the merchant plinces of New York.

PROFESSIONAL ADVANCEMENT AND MOST IMPORTANT CASES.

Slowly progressive at first, but prompt and energetic in his attention to the business of his clients, and always courteous and affable to his associates at the bar, and to witnesses and in fact to everybody with whom he came in contact, and endowed with a fascinating style of oratory that rarely failed to carry conviction to the minds of a jury, it was not many years before Mr. Gerard was in the enjoyment of an extended and lucrative practice. In the course of his legal career, extending over a period of some forty-five years, he has tried some of the most important and excling causes that have appeared on our court calendar. Very few law-yers have been more actively employed and very few have studied their cases with greater elaboration of research. Only his fron constitution, great powers of endurance, elasticity of spirit, and the ease with which he did his work, have enabled him to go through such protracted years of labor and litigation and come out at the end as robust in frame and buoyant in spirits as in the paimiest days of his legal practice. Among some of the most important causes he irled was the suit brought by Dr. harsen, involving the question of this of \$1,000,000 worth of land at Bloomingdate. This case remained in the courts some eleven years and grew out of an adverse claim of collateral heirs contesting the will of his grand/ather, and by leaving out one word in the acknowledgment of a deed—viz. the word "freely." After taking it through all the courts of the State, Mr. Gerard had the pleasure of handing over to his client a clear title to the lands, for which Dr. Harsen, it is said, gave him as a fee lots of the value of \$50,000. His linal argument in this case is pronounced one of the most exhaust. Ive upon the subject of the interpretations of wills in connection with testamentary capacity and innear revails and the pleasure of his linal daughter, which child was in possession

their chainest as prominent public notice, though not so long in litigation as the Forrest divorce suit, was the celebrated case in which Mr. Gerard was engaged in the defence of Mrs. Cox from the charge of adultery brought against her by Rev. Dr. Cox, her husband. Public opinion, it will be remembered, was against her at first, the sacerdotal sanctify attaching to her husband no doubt materially contributing to this view. Mr. Gerard was successful, however, in procuring for her a verdict fully establishing her innocence. His summing up was a masterly effort. We might muitiply these cases indefinitely, but it is unnecessary to do so.

BASIS OF SUCCESS.

Talent, industry and obstinate perseverance formed the basis of Mr. Gerard's emittent success as a lawyer. The advice he gave to young lawyers in his banquet speech tells the whole story. The pathway he indicated as the Gue they should choose is the one he chose himself. He showed them how genius avails but little in getting into practice—how men of great genius rarely make great lawyers, how energy, untilting perseverance and patience are the elements that enter into a lawyer's success. He also advised them to become masters of the latter to the judges. His theory is not to cross-examine too much and not to save all the energies for the summing up, but make the opening equally effective. As a general rule he thinks the colloqual the most effective style of addressing juries, Such is the programme he maps out for others. It is the programme he maps out for others. It is the programme he in single of speaking, both in the courts and out of them. Is his own, borrowed from no one—an imitation of no one. Simplicity of diction is its most striking feature, and an affinence of language that never lives. To him may be applied the line of the old Latin poet.

Although never writing out his speeches, legal, political or otherwise, he has always shown the happiest faculty of saying the happiest things on all occasions. The letters of Governor Hoffman, Judgo Latrobe, Chief Justice Hunt, ex-Attorney General Evarts and Judge Nelson read at the banquet testimonial, and the speeches of Mr. Cutting, Judge Biatchford, David Paul Brown, David Dudley Field, Luther R. Marsh, the late James T. Brady and others set forth in words of glowing culogiam the salient points of his character and the causes that contributed to give him his proud eminence at the bar. It sunnecessary to repeat these kindly expressed and well merited culogiums, as showing the basis of his unceasful career. There is a characteristic, however, largely contributing to this result, to which allusion should be made, and that is, that no person, nowever poor or humble, ever required his services allusion should be made, and that is, that no person, however poor or humble, ever required his services that he did not command them with the same zeal he would have given them to the richest and the most powerful. Again, he did not belong to that class of lawyers who so there were quarrels, cared not for the cause, knowing that they must be settled by the laws; but, on the contrary, he always account.

anowing that they must be settled by the laws;
but, on the contrary, he always sought to avoid litigation and only advised to resort to it when every
other means failed to accomplish the ends of justice.
Altogether the cause of his success is clear—a disposition glowing with sunshine, a perpetual genality, lively humor, integrity, talents, zeal, energy
and great capacity for labor.

WIT AND REMOR.

and great capacity for labor.

A voluminous book might be written revealing the wit and humor of Mr. Gerard. No matter what the case or its surroundings, he always managed to bring into pleasant prominence its numbrous points, while the mock gravity of the owl was foreign to his mature, he never strove to be witty. His wit was spontaneous, quock, lightning flashes; the fire struck from the flury rock. His humor was perpetual—the long summer day of golden sunshine. It was as much in his manuer as in anything he said. From the multitude of cases snowing his humorous traits as a lawyer which we might give we will cite but two or three. On one occasion he was cross-examining a party who had previously been on very intimate terms with his citent, but were then estranged and hostile. The witness had evinced his intimat feelings to such an extent in giving his testimony that he thought it best to make an explanation.

"My relations with the plaintiff," said the witness, "were once of the closest character; we were, in fact, like brothers; but now—"

"But now you are brothers in law," Interrupted Mr. Gerard, finishing the sentence before the witness could go further.

On another occasion Mr. Gerard, never at a long

Mr. Gerard, hissing the scatteric colors the wingss could go further.

On another occasion Mr. Gerard, never at a loss before a jury, made capital even out of a mere writ of capias, under which his client had been taken in an action for false imprisonment.

"See, gentlemen of the jury," said Mr. Gerard "to the people of the State of New York." There, gentlemen only see that. "To the people of the State of

New York.' It was not enough that the defendant himself was pursuing my chent, but he must set the whole State to hunt him down."

Mr. Gerard was trying an action involving a right of way, which his client claimed, through the lands of the defendant. The late James T. Brady was counsel for the latter. Mr. Gerard was explaining to the jury, upon diagrams, where his client had a right to go. ight to go.
"You don't mean to say," interrupted Mr. Brady,
"that the plaintiff has a right to go in that direc-

tion?"
"Certainty I do," replied Mr. Gerard.
"Why," said Mr. Brady, impulsively, "you might as well say I nave a right to come into your house as often as I please."
"So you have, my dear fellow," exclaimed Mr. Gerard. "Won't you come and dine with me to-

Gerard. "Won't you come and dine with me tomorrow?"

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

The circumstances connected with Mr. Gerard's
first criminal case, which was the defence of a boy
fourteen years of age, indicted for stealing a canary
bird, led him to think that something might be done
for the reformation of juvenue criminals. He was
asked to deliver a public address. He visited all the
city prisons, saw how old and young offenders were
mixed up together, consulted the police justices,
and from the mass of the material thus collected
took as the subject of his address the necessity of
a house of retuge for juvenile delinquents. The
proposition met at once with public approval, and
the House of Refuge was built. What the House of
Refuge is to-day need not be told. Its reformatory
influence is most satutary. Thousands of young
offenders, who, if brought in contact with persons
hardened in crime, would themselves become hardneed criminals are here educated for future usefulness in life by being taught trades, and thence go
forth into the world vacoroughly reformed and prepared to become good citizens. It is now one of
the most useful insultutions in the country, and has
been adopted in nearly every State in the Union.

UNIFORMING THE FOLICE.

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UNIFORMING THE FOLICS.

The spirit of public enterprise, forming such a large element in Mr. Gerard's career, has in nothing shown itself more effectively than in his efforts to increase the efficiency of our police force. In the course of a European tour he stopped in London some time, and white there was particularly struck with the efficiency of the London police as contrasted with the mediciency of the London police as contrasted with the efficiency of the London police as contrasted with the wearing of uniforms would give additional respect to the men, and in every way be attended with good results. On coming back he wrote a series of able articles in the Journal of Commerce, spoke repeatedly in public on the topic, and in every way sought to impress upon the city government the importance of adopting his suggestions and particularly the uniforming of the police and making it a military organization. Everybody remembers now our police used to look in their shabby coats of many colors and every variety of hat and cap, and with no badge of office but a star at the breast that was half the time in an eclipse. Having convinced the Police Commissioners of the unlity of the proposed uniform they ordered it to be worn, but the men rebelied and refused to wear it, calling it Mr. Gerard's "d.—d aristocratic livery." About this time Mrs. Coventry Waddell gave a fancy ball at her residence in Fifth avenue.

"The police object to wearing the new uniform." said air, Gerard to Mr. Matsell, who was then Chief of Police. "Will you lend me a suity I am not sahamed to wear it."

"Certainly," replied the chief; "but where are you going to wear it."

"The police object to wearing the new uniform." said Mr. Gerard to Mr. Matsell, who was then Chief of Police. "Will you lead me a suity I am not ashamed to wear it."
"Certainly," replied the chief; "but where are you going to wear it?"
"That is a fashionable place to introduce the uniform," said the robust and smiling Chief.
Mr. Matsell gave him a complete uniform, hat club and ail. The police heard of it, and said if Mr. Gerard was not ashamed to wear it they certainly ought not to be. And so it was adopted without further objection. In almost every city in the United States police uniforms are now worn.

WAR AGAINST NEWSBOYS.
A somewhat memorable event in the history of Mr. Gerard is his crusade some years ago against newsboys. He does not object to newsboys; thinks them a great institution—an indispensable institution in our progressive nineteenth century of civilization. His only objection was to their vociferous style of crying out Sunday papers on Sunday morning. waking everybody from sleep and disturbing ministers and congregations at their Sabbath worship. The Sunday officers were power-less against the noisy urcnins, and Mr. Gerard, determined to abate the nuisance, directed an officer, athough he had no warrant, to arrest an editor, who, as an exponent of the rights of newsboys, had taken on himself to cry out and sell papers. On Mr. Gerard promising to indemnify the officer, the latter arrested the editor and marched him off to the Tombs, where he was thrown into a cell, to answer a charge of disorderly conduct. An action for false imprisonment was brought by the editor. We will not pursue the case through all its lengthy details. There were several trails and appeals. Mr. Gerard carried his point and was successful in abating the nuisance. It was in contemplation to give Mr. Gerard a piece of plate for his success in the matter, but the never accepted the honor.

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OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

No man in the city has taken a liveller interest in the cause of public education than Mr. Gerard. It has been no ephemeral, spasmodic interest. It has been no ephemeral, spasmodic interest. It has been the interest of a lifetime. His warm and generous and sunny nature has a special affinity for children. His soul overflows with tenderness and love for them. He is never so happy as when surrounded with their smiling faces. With his growing years this love has grown in its intensity and in the sweetness and purity of his devotion to their interests. For over twenty years he has been an officer of our public schools. No one has contributed more than he to perfecting our present spiendid system of popular education. There is not a public school in this city every child of which does not know his face, and look more smilling and happy when he comes. As is well known, he has long been in the habit of delivering frequent lectures to the older children, and he always has a pleasant word to say to all, from the youngest to the olders. Our public schools was the closing theme of his great banquet speech. His soul dilated with joy, and a beautiful and almost sacred inspiration clothed his uterances. No more beautiful thought and more beautifully expressed was ever uttered than that embodied in his closing words, which we caunot refrain from quoting:—"there is one hour in the day which is sacred in this great city, and which is enough to redeem it from much of its sin and wickedness. As the city bells toil out the hour of nine in the inorung a hundred thousand children are engaged in prayer in more than a hundred lotty buildings; a hundred thousand tongues, with eyes cast upwards to the skies, are repeating in solemn, sundued accents that beautiful prayer to their God which our Saviour taught on eartin; a hundred tho another day, and the sweet music of children's voices pouring forth strains of solemn music is more acceptable to Heaven than any holy meense ever thrown from silver censer. There is sublimity in the thought." His interest in our public schools and his labors for their beneat will only terminate with his life.

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THE BANQUET.

We did intend to devote considerable space to the great banquet given to Mr. Gerard. Our frequent references to it, and its date being so recent, render it unnecessary. A more handsome memorial was certainly never given to any mere lawyer, who has never worn the ermine or neld judicial office, but simply, as he expresses it himself, been one of the rank and file of the bar. The best taient of the legal profession was there, and the speeches were in their happiest mood. The bright sparks of of rilliant wit illuminated them all. Among the closing speeches was that of the late James T. Brady—the last speech was that of the late James T. Brady—the last speech he ever made. The hour was too late for its publication in the morning papers, and so the reporters falled to take notes of it, and thus the record of it has been forever lost. He seemed to be unusually inspired on this occasion, and never talked better. He soared into the highest realms of thought; he gave unrestrained flight to his fancy; his wit was never so trenchant; a stream of eloquence poured from his hip; he held everybody spelibound by the magic of his unrivalled oratory. But we will not larger of this painful reminiscence of a man, so gifted and so noble in his life and so immented in his rarely given to lawyers to relife from practice. Most generally they die in harness. The strices of the profession and its excitements and honors and emoluments become with them ruling passions strong, and they cannot and will not give them up. Mr. Gerard has always had too much sense to work himself to weariness and to exhaust his nervous energies and vital forces by too close and unintermitted attention to his professional dulies. He has left the bar blessed with good health and strength. There was no necessity of his working further. Always giving a kindly word to young aspirants, he desired furthermore to make room for them. He has

expression to their esteem for him and placed upon his brow a chaplet whose bright flowers will never wither nor fade.

Political Life.

Never having been an active politician, it requires but few lines to give a summary of Mr. Gerard's political life. He was a feeteralist of the old school and became a member of the whig party, but when that became an aboution party, under the leadership of Seward and others, he left it, and although he has since generally acted with the democracy, but not with its ring by any means, he has always been independent and voted for the best men, without regard to party. Having almost uniformly acted with the minority, he has never been put up for any office nor held any except that of inspector of public Schools. It is well known, however, that he has never had any political nor judicial aspirations, although once officed the nomination for congress and once that of judge of the Superior Court. Being devoted to his profession he would not give it up for office of any kind.

PERISONAL LIFE.

In early life Mr. Gerard was married to a daughter of Governor Summer, of Massachusetts, and sisser of General Summer. They had four children, of whom only two—a son and daughter—are now living. Bis wife died some three years ago, leaving him a large landed estate in Boston. Since 1844 he has hved at his present residence on Gramercy park, then the most northerly house in New York, and the second stone house built in this city. He is an Episcopalian, and attends Dr. Washburne's church. He is as free irom bigotry in religion as he is from partisanship in politics. In private life in is the most combanionable of men. In society his address is the most charming that can be imagined, and its bonhownie Irresitible. He keeps up with the sines, its literature, its socialities, its anusements, its busy, animated life. No one is more often to be seen at the opera, concert or lecture room, if there is promise of a good evening entertainment. Advancing years do not dampen his spirits gor he vivacity.

now to enjoy hiuself, and in this regard shows no departure from the habits of a lifetime. Next to his taste for the opers and music is his passion for fine paintings. He has several times made the tour of all the picture galieries in Europe, and the walls of his periors are adorned with some of the finest works of the old masters. There is, in fact, no more valuable collection of private paintings in this city. Everybody knows the personnel of Mr. Gerard. Probably no one is more widely known. As we have already stated, he is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and it is to be hoped he may be long shared to scatter about him the blessings of gentality and public usefulness and charities, which are abundant, though unostentatious.

NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

In Bankruptcy-Disallowance of Claim. Before Judge Biatchford. In the Matter of Lathrop, Cudy & Burtis, Bank-upts.—In this case were two proofs of claims made in the name of the American Manufacturing Company. Another creditor, C. D. Prescott, petitioned, unde section twenty-two of the Bankrupt act, to have gality and mistake. Two thousand folios of evi-

these claims stricken out as founded in fraud, illegality and mistake. Two thousand folios of evidence were taken and elaborate arguments of counsel made, both orally and in writing. The case was important from the fact that a large class of claims of the same character as these two, and the only ones outstanding in this case, had been obtained by one Faoil Lathrop under agreements with the nominal creditors to guarantee them against expenses and to prosecute the same for three quarters of what he could make out of the claims. The American Manulacturing Company, after adjudication of bankruptcy, parted with their claim of fifty per cent, as they say on a compromise induced by false representations.

Judge Blatchford in the course of a lengthened decision observed:—"I see no evidence that the compromise was made by means of any false representations made by the bankrupts or by any one of them. It is evident the American Manufacturing Company compromised the claim because they regarded it as more advantageous to them to take in this case one-half of the claim than to hold the claim longer. If the contract of compromise were void for frand the American Manufacturing Company could not have it set aside without paying back the fifty per cent they received. The two proofs of debt in the name of the American Manufacturing Company may be disaliowed and rejected." Messrs. Vernam and Whox for American Manufacturing Company may be disaliowed and rejected." Messrs.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The Alleged Bounty Frauds-The Bliss Case

Before Judge Benedict.

The United States vs. John S. Bliss.—in this case the defendant was charged with committing certain bounty frauds, in that he defrauded one John S. Harvey, a discharged Union soldier, out of \$100 ex-Harvey, a discharged Union soldier, out of \$100 ex-tra bounty. A motion was made in this court to quash the indictment brought against him.

Judge Benedict, after reviewing the facts in the case, has granted the motion, holding that the in-dictment is not sufficiently specific, as it does not state that Harvey was a volunteer in the United States army, does not give the number of his regi-ment or company, nor state whether he was entitled to receive extra bounty money.

Post Office Defaication. terendant, recently a clerk in the Brooklyn Post office, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with having robbed the mails. He was sentenced to five years in the Kings County Penitentiary.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Obstructing a Deputy Marshal in the Discharge of His Duty.

The United States vs. Douglas A. Park .- The obstructing Deputy Marshal Smith in the discharge of his duty, when, by direction of the United States Court, he proceeded to libel the steaming W. S. Earl, lying in the harbor. It appeared that the defendant expressed his total disregard for any authority. He was held under \$500 bail to await examination.

Smuggling Cigars. The United States vs. Schroder & Bon.—The de-fendants, it will be remembered, were charged with fendants, it will be remembered, were charged who smuggling cigars. There being no evidence to sus-tain the complaint against Schroder he was dis-charged, and the examination in the case of isdore Bon is set down for further examination on the 24th inst, the defendant not being held to await the action of the Grand Jury, as previously announced Arrest of a Purser of an Ocean Steamship on

The United States vs. Thomas Jefferson.—The defendant is purser on board the steamship Helvetia. He was yesterday afternoon arrested and taken before Commissioner Shields on a charge of smuggling two diamond rings, watches and several other articles of jewelry. Assistant District Attorney Jackson conducted the proceedings on the part of the government, but the defendant waived an examination, and was held under \$5,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Alleged Weighmaster Frauds.

The United States vs. Frank Webb.

The facts of this case, in which the defendant is charged with complicity in making out fraudulent

Henry Rail.

The United States vs. Ramon Latorre.-The fined in Ludlow Street Jail, was charged with vio initial in Ludow Street sair, was charged with Yio-lating the forty-fourth section of the Bankrupt act, in having, as alieged, while in a state of bankruptey, contracted debts and made and accounted for his property by setting forth fictitious expenses and diffoursements, and otherwise concealing his assets. He was held under \$20,000 ball to await examina-

The Gold Transactions.

Before Judge Ingrabam. Smith, Gould, Martin & Co. vs. William F. Live nore & Co.-The motion made on Wednesday last to perty of W. P. Livermore was decided yesterday the Courtholding that the plaintiffs failed to make out a case on their own affidavits. Attachmen vacated, with costs to defendants. Joseph J. Mar-rin for motion; A. J. Vanderpoe, opposed.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

Mr. Fisk a Witness-The Management of the

Opera. Before Judge Jones. Letitia Jackson, by Guardian, vs. James Fisk, Jr.—The plaintiff was a ballet dancer at the Acad-Jr.—The plaintiff was a ballet dancer at the Academy of Music in the opera of "Lurine," and fell by some mischance through a trap door during a rehearsal, injuring herself severely. Sine thereupon commenced sut against Mr. Pisk and the matter came up on an examination of Mr. Fisk before trial. It appears from this examination that Mr. Fisk was not interested in the Academy of Music, but had advanced money to Max Marctzek to aid him, for which Marctzek was to pay him a share of the profits, if any, otherwise merely the principal. It was also testified that Mr. Fisk, while denying any liability, had offered to give the girl \$150 on account of her misfortune, Mr. T. Besgood for plaintiff; William H, Morgan for defendant.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

The following wills have been admitted to probate during the past week:—Wills of William J. Peck, George Suggett, Hugh McAdams, Jane Underwood, Margaret Gale, Martin Andrews, Thomas Cook, Mar-tin Laior, John Res, Saran T. Hannan.

Before Judges Dowling and Kelly.

WOMAN AND HER BRUTAL MASTER. An intelligent, gentlemanly middle aged French-man, named Henry Borgeman, was charged by his wife, an Englishwoman, with an assault upon her under circumstances that were very aggravated. She stated that a few days ago her husband, herself and family removed from Fourteenth street to Broadway, and while they were removing the furniture to the new house she was so violently assanited by her husband that she would be unable to
nurse her baby for seme time to come. In reply to
the Judge she unwillingly said that it was not the
first time he had assaulted her. When he was free
from arink he was pretty well in his conduct, but
when he got with his countrymen his outrages were
more violent than she could possibly endure
again, for he forcibly exposed her person
for the amusement of the Frenchmen.
A Witness was called to corroborate the evidence
as to the assault. His answer was that he did push
his wife down, but that he was not guilty of a violent
assault. ture to the new nouse she was so violently as

Assault.

Judge Dowling, after a conversation with the complamant, remanded the prisoner until Tuesday, in order that an opportunity might be given for some arrangement to be made by him as to guaranteeing the propriety of his luture conduct.

THE NEW YORK NEWS COMPANY EMBEZZIEMENT.

Wallace Van Vechten, who was remanded on the last court day, came up for sentence on the charge

ent of the New York News Company, g told the complainant, Mr. Banckner, that both he and Judge Kelley had been informed that the defendant had had the misfortune to fall into the hands and become the victim of a fast frail woman, and that it was the weak ambition of a desire to support her extravagancies that had probably led to this orime. Probably the lesson he had had would be influential enough to deter him from the commission of a like offence and be a sufficient warning for him to break up this liason.

The complainant said that he was but the representative of the company and could not exercise any discretion in the matter. Probably if the defendant would undertake to repay the company the losses they had sustained by his robbery they would be satisfied.

be satisfied.

Judge Dowling told the prisoner that he would defer sentence until next Saturday. In the meantime probably his friends would see the propriety of refunding or making arrangements to refund the company the amount of their losses.

company the amount of their losses.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

John Keily, a waiter at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, was charged with stealing from a brother waiter, and the Fredric Haas, an overcoat. Judge Dowling said this was a robbery of a very aggravated character, and was even worse than robbing the people in the bouse. He was a very dangerous character and he must go to the Pententiary for three months. James Williams, charged with stealing a watch about half-past ten o'clock on the morning of Tuesday last, from the person of David H. Waitenmeyer, while passing down Chatham street, was sent to the Pententiary for six months. Two boys for "dil tapping" in different parts of the city were sent to the House of Refuge.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY. - The following record past twenty-four hours in comparison with the cor-

past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the hermometer at Hudbut's Pharmacy, Herald Building, corner of Ann street:—

1868, 1869, 1868, 1868, 1868, 1869, 18

VITAL STATISTICS.—The deaths last week were 425, births 231, and 204 persons were married. The death rate is one less than the previous week.

REDUCTION IN TELEGRAPH TOLLS.—The Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company announce a considerable reduction of the tartif on messages from New York to Chicago and St. Louis,

BOAND OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.—The Board met

the canvass in the Twenty-second ward, a recess was taken until Monday morning.

PERE HYACINTHE.—In response to an appeal made by the Société de Bienfaisance, of this city, to Père Hyacinthe, he has agreed to deliver a lecture in the Academy of Music on December 9, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the aid of said society.

STRIKE ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD. freight brakemen who struck on the Hudson River

POLICE STATISTICS .- The arrests for the week within the Metropolitan District, reported by Inspector Diks, are as follows:—Saturday, 281; Sunday, 183; Monday, 207; Tuesday, 167; Wednesday, 135; Thursday, 192; Friday, 149—total, 1,297. DEATH FROM INJURIES .- Coroner Rollins was yes

Thirty-fifth street on the body of Samuel Eldridge, a laborer, who dued from the effect of injuries received on Tuesday last by failing from a ladder in Piftieth street, near Sixth avenue. THE GRAND JURY AND THE GOLD RING .- The

Grand Jury have made a presentment in the gold corner matters, and have requested that a portion of the testimony taken before them may be pub-lished. The District Attorney will shortly furnish such portions as are proper for publication. MAYOR'S OFFICE.—During the past week Marshal Tooker has granted the following licenses:-To

coaches, 4; second hand dealers, 1; lunk boats, 7; expresses, 9; carts, 39; venders, 34; porters, 6; drivers, 60—total, 180. Whole amount received for fines and licenses, \$313 25, and the sum of \$1,785 was refunded to various complainants. SUPPOSED FATAL ACCIDENT .- At half-past eleven

Pearl street, fell from the third story of a building corner of Hudson and Houston streets, upon which he was employed, and sustained what the surgeons think are fatal injuries. He was sent to Believue Hospital for treatment.

prietors of fat melting establishments were brought yesterday. They were all held in \$500 ball to answer complaints at the General Sessions. This movement on the part of the Board of Health has created great excitement, and a few establishments have been closed in consequence thereof.

ROBBED HIS EMPLOYER.—John W. Crawford, an

errand boy fitteen years of age, was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning by an officer of the Sixteenth precinct, upon complaint of his employer, Alexander Hitchcock, of 4s Dey street, charged with stealing thirty dollars in money from him at various times during the past month. He admitted the charge and was locked up to answer at the General Sessions.

POLICE PROMOTIONS.—The Board of Police pro-

moted yesterday officers James Kinney, Forty-eighth precinct, L. M. McQuade, Forty-seventh, L. P. Long, Twenty-first, John McGloin, Seventh, E. P. Long, Twenty-first, John McGloin, Seventh, W. Canard, Thirty-second, and S. F. Pinkney, Twelith, to rounds-men of their respective precincts for good conduct and efficiency. Roundsman Frank Fitzgerald was transferred from the Twelfth to the Twenty-first

TAX RECEIVER'S OFFICE.-Mr. Bernard Smythe, velopes containing the bills and amounts of taxes from parties not wishing to pay personally at the office. The checks should be drawn to the order of Mr. Smythe, and dated November 30. During the past week the collections of taxes at the office were as follows:—

LECTURES ON PHYSIOLOGY.-Mrs. Dr. W. C. Lyman has just delivered a course of lectures on Physiology, has just delivered a course of lectures on Physiology, for ladies only, at the Methodist Episcopal church, In Seventeenth street, near Livingston place, and to-morrow begins the second course. These lectures are attracting much attention, are ably delivered and are prompted solely by a knowledge on the part of the lectures of the fact that American women are greatly in need of information in regard to a proper regulation of their systems and habits. The invitation is general, and the lecture for to-inorrow, admission free, is on "What We Eat and What we Breathe."

REUNION OF THE SIXTH CORPS.—There will be a meeting of the officers and soldiers of the Sixth meeting of the officers and soldiers of the Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac, on Wednesday, December 15, at twelve o'clock, noon, at the armory of the Seventh regiment, New York State National Guard, which has been generously offered for the occasion, to act on the report of the proposed constitution and by-laws of the association, and to revive the memories of comradeship at the first annual banque. The following officers compose the Executive Committee:—General W. B. Franklin, Chairman; General H. G. Wright, General John Newton, General Joseph C. Jackson, Secretary pro tem.

THE WOMEN'S PARLIAMENT.

A Woman's World to Be Established. The Women's Parliament, or, more properly speak ing, "Council," since the Parliament proper has been advertised as not to assemble until the Wednesday atternoon final of this month, was prorogued as usual on yesterday afternoon, at about half-past two o'clock, with Mrs. Croif pro tem. president (for Mrs. Pierce, president, and Mrs. Dr. Dinsmore, vice presiient, were enacting the rôle of her Majesty), in the chair. About forty-five or fifty members were

The customary discussion as to the comparative wages of men and women in the same employments took place, with the evolution of the usual ideas and arguments on the subject. Instances were quoted in which women were afforded a mere pittance for ents on the subject. Instances were quoted doing work, and doing it competently, where men

doing work, and doing it competently, where men expected and were paid good wages. Mrs. Wilbur, Mrs. Blake and Madame Demorest took part in the discussion, in the course of which considerable information was elicited.

In the absence of any regular paper Mrs. Croly submitted a pian for the founding of an organ for the society, to be entitled The Women's World, which occasioned considerable discussion. It was argued that the movement could not expect to be dealt justly with by the leading organs of thought in any city; that it was a movement which women only was competent to explain and present, and that great advantages would necessarily accrue to the Parliament in the owner, salips of a paper devoted to the expression of its opinion. Mrs. Croly explained that the purpose of the paper would be to afford a medium for the proposition of general social reform, looking to the education of women, as well for the home circle as for business and the trades. The Women's World would not be devoted to the elucidation of a single diea, but to the investigation of a broader field, looking to the elevation of woman through culture within her sphere as well as to the extension of that sphere in all feasible directions. The subject was pretty thoroughly discussed, but no conclusion was arrived at, and it will form the subject of further deliberation.

Mrs. Dr. HALLECK made some remarks to the gene-Mrs. Dr. Halleck made some remarks to the gene-

ral effect that women ought not to contract the habit of depreciating the value of their own services. They should maintain as men did a just self-respect, and should not submit themselves to work at other than just rates; sustaining themselves in their best efforts.

than just rates; sustaining themselves in their best efforts.

A general discussion and talk ensued, looking to the encouragement of the theory of training women as men are trained by regular apprenticesimp, and various means were proposed by which a general adoption of the idea might be secured.

The theory was advanced that women, devoted to their home duties, ought to have joint proprietorship with men in property accumulated. In other words, that the property ought to be owned and controlled in common, the woman being legally recognized in the partnership.

Owing to the absence of the President from the city the date of the projected meeting of organization—viz., the Partiament above alluded to—was deferred one week, and about half-past four o'clock the meeting was adjourned.

THE CREAT BLACKMAIL CASE.

Dr. Wedekind at the Tombs-The Body of Mr. Gallie to be Exhumed-A Coroner's Inquiry to be Ordered-Spicy and Interesting Proceedings Before the Court-Bail Refused-Adjournment of the Case Until This Morning.
Dr. August Wedekind, the German physician wi

is charged with obtaining from Mrs. Elizabeth Gaille \$1,000 unlawfully, through threats of exposure in the public prints, and also of charging her with the potsoning of her husband, was brought before Judge Rogan, in the examination room of the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning. The prisoner was brought from the cells by officer Barrett, of the Tombs Court, who has had charge of the case from the commencement. Wedekind is an intelligent-looking, dark-complexioned man, of medium height and apparently about thirty-five years of age. The complainant, Mrs. Gallie, is also a brunette, with an intelligent countenance, moulded in the Grecian outline, and in her youth must have been a lady of very attractive personal appearance. She is also about thirty-five years of age, and was very respectably dressed. She is the mother of four calldren, the eldest of whom is about ten years of age. Mrs. Gallie seemed to feel very acutely the bur-den of the imputation that stained, by this charge her fair fame as wife and mother, not only for her own sake, but also for that of her children, and in conversation with her about it she cried bitterly. She repels with scorn the insinuation, and in one instance the more open declaration, by one of the daily journals, that she had criminal intercourse with Wedekind. The liberties he took without but were far away from anything bordering on immorality. The wife of Wedekind was also present, a poorly-ciad, simple-minded, hundrum, dowdy, poverty-stricken, neglected woman, who seemed utterly unable to realize the seriousness of her husbrandly negligible.

utterly unable to realize the seriousness of her husband's position.

Dr. Wedekind, when asked by the Judge, through the interpreter, whether he was provided with counsel, replied that he had not yet been able to obtain one. He wanted to be bailed out in order that he might seek counsel. The Judge told him that he had now had three days to get counsel, and he could not allow the case to be adjourned again, and he certainly should not allow him bait. After a few protestations on the part of the doctor Judge Hogan said that he would adjourn the case until three o'clock in the afternoon. At that time the examination room was pretty well occupied with parties more or less interested in the case.

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At that time the examination room was pretty
well occupied with parties more or less interested
in the case.

Mrs. Galile was attended by her counsel, Mr. W. F.
Kintzing, and the prisoner by Mr. Otto Meyer.

Mr. Meyer asked for the affidavits, and after he
had read them he said that he had only been relained
for the case about a quarter of an hour ago, and he
should be glad if the Judge would grant an adjournment to some early day. It was a simple case of
misdemeanor, and there would be no objection, he
supposed, to ball.

Judge Hogan shook his head.

Mr. Meyer—Well, your Honor, that is all we are
charged with—blackmailing, in fact.

Mr. Kintzing—The counsel, your Honor, says that
this is a very simple case. It seems to me that this
is a matter of considerable importance, and important to this lady—a lady of respectability, and whose
character, until this case was brought up, was never
assalled by any one. If this charge be true it is themost outrageous case of blackmailing that has occurred in this city for many a day. If the defendant is innocent of this charge it is easy for
him to show it and to cast the imputation upon this lady or some one else. This lady
is here to answer for the salvation of her reputation and her good name, and in order that this may
be done I must respectfully ask, gentlemen, to let
this case proceed, it seems to me that the defendant has had ample time.

Mr. Meyer said he could not go on with this case;
he was quite unprepared to examine the lady. He
was only asking for that which the law allowed
him to obtain when he pressed that an adjournment
into limportant interests of his ciient.

Mr. Kintzing—If the charge made by the prisoner
was true that this lady due poison her husband then
the prisoner is an accessory Lefore the fact and is
guilty of homicide. Counsel cannot, therefore, be
correct in stating that misdemeanor is only involved
in this.

Mr. Meyer—we have to answer for blackmailing.

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Mr. Meyer—We have to answer for blackmailing. That is the crime we are charged with. What may follow after is another matter.

That is the crime we are charged with. What may follow after is another matter.

Judge Hogan—I think that in this case there are other persons interested besides the complainant and the defendant. The whole people in this State of New York are interested in it. There is something more to be done even than to prove the innocence or guilt of these parties.

Mr. Meyer—If a charge can be brought against this lady, why it can be brought out in the end by my clean.

this life, where the control of the court that is some time. I strikes me. Counsel Meyer, if the defendant has told the truth and you believe the statement he has made, that I should expect you or him to require, in those circumstances, to ask the Court that in some time. those circumstances, to ask the Court that in some way the remains of this lady's nusband sould be brought into the county of New York. If then, upon examination, poison should be found in the stomach of the deceased, that would go a long way to prove the innocence of your client. This morning, when this lady suggested this, an objection was raised that it ought not to be done

client. Inis norming, when this andy suggested this, an objection was raised that it ought not to be done at her expense.

Mr. Meyer—That, your Honor, is not our case, We are here for blackmailing, and if your Honor will allow me a day or two to look into the case, and in the meantime the lady may adopt those measures to prove her innocence of the charge and show that she is not guilty of poisoning.

Judge Hogan—Does the counsel say that that receipt was not given by the defendant.

Mr. Meyer—I have not seen my chent yet. We have entered our plea of "not guilty," and I will waive an examination. I think it would be to the interest of all parties that an examination should take place, but if I cannot get the time, why we had better have no examination here.

Mr. Kinzing to Mr. Meyer—Do you evade an examination, then? I have not finished the case for the prosecution yet, and the examination is not yet.

The Judge—To give the defendant a chance to.

complete.
The Judge—To give the defendant a chance to

The Judge—To give the defendant a chance to prove his innocence, and to give the lady an opportunity of clearing her reputation, I shall place the matter in the hands of one of the Coroners, and who will order the body of this lady's husband to be brought into the county of New York.

Mr. Kentzing—We should be giad for that to be done. I would have made that suggestion earlier, but I thought it would come with better grace from the other side.

Mr. Meyor—All we know about this is that we are charged with receiving \$1.000 for blackmailing; that is all we are to answer.

Judge Hogan then sent officer Barrett to the Coroner's office to ask the Coroner to attend the court. After a short delay Barrett returned and said the Coroner's office was closed.

The Judge—Then I will adjourn this case until ten o'clock to-morrow (Sunday) morning, when the

Coroner's office was closed.

The Judge—Then I will adjourn this case until ten o'clock to-morrow (Sunday) morning, when the Coroner will be here, and we will then decide as to the disposition of it. I don't propose to take any examination then.

Mr. Meyer—We shall not appear. If your Honor will not grant bail I shall apply to the Supremo Court for a habeas corpus.

The Judge—You shall not force me, counsel, to close this case. If I do wrong there is a remedy open for you. When I have completed this examination I shall send the papers to the District Attorney, who will place them before the Grand Jury. No counsel has the right to force the closing of a case. You can obtain a writ of habeas and then a certicari, and then you would be able to show that the papers, probably, did not show sufficient cause for his detenion. Therefore this case is not finished. The remains of this lady's husband will be brought into the county of New York, and will be dealt with, I have no doubt.

Mr. Meyer—I cannot do this, I ask for an adjournment of ten days. I stand upon my rights, and you cannot refuse me, and I ask for bail.

The Judge—I do refuse you, and bail also. The case is adjourned until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

Mr. Meyer continued to implore Judge Hogan to

case is adjourned that to morrow morning at ten o'clock.

Mr. Meyer continued to implore Judge Hogan to grant bail, but he determinedly refused and ordered the prisoner to be remanded to the cells.

The body of Mr. Galile lies in the Lutheran cemetery at Williamsburg, and was buried about three months ago. Mrs. Galile elet the court room accompanied by her connsel, weeping very bittery. She seemed to be quite satisfied with the decision of the Judge to apply to the Coroner for the exhumation of her nusband's remains.

MARINE TRANSFERS.

The following is a complete list of marine transfers

• 17th to the 20th inst., inclusive:-					
ï	Clare.	Name.	Tonnage.	Share.	Price
	Schooner	Neptune's Bride. Neptune's Bride. Ann E. Carl	246.33 246.33 289.62	All. 2-89 1-32	\$7,000 4,376 500
	Schooner	Eimira Rogers	97.41 97.41	All. 1-83 All.	1.600
	Schooner Propeller	Idlawild	15.45 170	All.	2,00